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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/893,167	06/26/2001	Robert Sesek	10007997-1	4514

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HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY  
Intellectual Property Administration  
P.O. Box 272400  
Fort Collins, CO 80527-2400

EXAMINER

NARAYANASWAMY, SINDYA

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2174

DATE MAILED: 04/23/2004

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

# Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/893,167

Applicant(s)

SESEK, ROBERT

Examiner

Sindya Narayanaswamy

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

## Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 June 2001.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

## Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

### DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-20 are presented for examination.

#### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102*

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

3. Claims 1,2, 4, 7, and 17-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Motai, US-5,850,220.

4. As per claim 1, Motai teaches a calendar screensaver method for a computer device comprising memory and a display (*display unit, storage section*) (Fig. 1, 5, 13), the method comprising the steps of: accessing an updatable schedule from the memory; and displaying the updatable schedule on the computer display as a screen saving process at least while the computer device is in an inactive mode (col. 1, lines 26-51).

5. As per claim 2, Motai teaches a calendar screensaver wherein the step of accessing comprises accessing a hard drive for the schedule (col. 2, lines 21-24).

6. As per claim 4, Motai teaches a calendar screensaver method for a computer device comprising memory and a display. the method comprising the steps of: accessing an original. updatable schedule from the memory: displaying the original, updatable

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schedule on the computer display as a screensaving process while the computer device is in an inactive mode (col. 1, lines 26-51) and if the updatable schedule is accessed while the computer device is in the inactive mode, enabling input access to only the original, updatable schedule, for additional schedule inputs to create an amended schedule, while locking out other computer device functions (*modifying while the computer is in a state in which the screen saver is operating*) (col. 2, lines 35-51).

7. As per claim 7, Motai teaches the step of displaying a message substantially simultaneously with either the original schedule or the amended schedule (*variety of message options, Happy Birthday, etc*) (col. 2, lines 26-45).

8. As per claims 17 and 18, they are similar in scope to claim 4 and are thus rejected on the same basis.

9. As per claim 19, it is similar in scope to claims 4 and 7 and is thus rejected on the same basis.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

10. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

11. Claim 3 is rejected under 35 USC 103(a) over Matoi, US 5850220.

12. As per claim 3, Motai does not explicitly disclose a calendar screensaver wherein the step of accessing comprises accessing random access memory for the schedule.

However, Motai teaches a memory from which to access a calendar screensaver and data (Fig. 1, col. 5, line 1-col. 6, line 15). Official Notice is taken that RAM is well known in the art and that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the means to access RAM storage space to for the calendar screensaver in order to improve the access speed.

13. Claims 5-6, 8-16 and 20 are rejected under 35 USC 103(a) over Matoi, US 5850220 in view of Davis et al. (hereinafter Davis), US-5937160.

14. As per claim 5, Motai does not specifically teach the calendar screensaver method enabling access comprises selectively enabling access in response to an input password.

However, Davis teaches a calendar update system (Fig. 12C) which incorporates password protection (col. 16, lines 34-54). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Motai with Davis's step of incorporating password protection in order to insure that only authorized users make updates and changes to the system.

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15. As per claim 6, Motai does specifically teach a calendar screensaver method further including the step of determining conflicts between the amended schedule and the original schedule. However, Davis teaches a calendar update system that incorporates recording discrepancies (col. 14, lines 53-64). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Davis's method of noting discrepancies/errors in updating a calendar with Motai's calendar screensaver method in order to create a system in which conflicting scheduling does not inadvertently occur.

16. As per claims 8 and 9, Motai does not specifically teach the calendar screensaver method further including the step of remotely updating the message by text of an e-mail received by the computer device. However, Davis teaches that changes to a page can be made via e-mail. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Davis's step of making updates via e-mail transmission with Motai's teachings in order to create a calendar screensaver method that can be updated even if a user is in a remote location (col. 2, lines 55-67).

17. As per claim 10, Motai teaches a calendar screensaver method for a computer device comprising memory and a display (*display unit, storage section*) (Fig. 1, 5, 13), the method comprising the steps of: accessing an updatable schedule from the memory; and displaying the updatable schedule on the computer display as a screen saving process at least while the computer device is in an inactive mode (col. 1, lines 26-51). Motai does not specifically teach the enabling of remote input access to the original, updatable schedule for additional schedule inputs to create an amended schedule; and displaying the

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amended schedule on the computer display as the screensaver process. However, Davis teaches the enabling of remote input access to the original, updatable schedule for additional schedule inputs to create an amended schedule; and displaying the amended schedule on the computer display as the screensaver process (Fig. 12c, col. 2, lines 56-67). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Davis's step of making updates from a remote location with Motai's teachings in order to create a calendar screensaver method that can be updated even if a user is not in close proximity of the computer device (col. 2, lines 55-67).

18. As per claim 11 Motai teaches a calendar screensaver method for a computer device comprising memory and a display (*display unit, storage section*) (Fig. 1, 5, 13), the method comprising the steps of: accessing an updatable schedule from the memory; and displaying the updatable schedule on the computer display as a screen saving process at least while the computer device is in an inactive mode (col. 1, lines 26-51).

Motai does not specifically disclose that if the updatable schedule is accessed while the computer device is in the inactive mode, determining access privileges of an accessor; in response to the access privileges, enabling input access to only appropriate portions of the original, updatable schedule, for additional schedule inputs to create an amended schedule, while locking out other computer device functions; determining if a conflict exists between the amended schedule and the original schedule; and informing the schedule user of the amended schedule. However, Davis teaches that if the updatable schedule is accessed while the computer device is in the inactive mode, determining access privileges of an accessor; in response to the access privileges, enabling input

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access to only appropriate portions of the original. updatable schedule, for additional schedule inputs to create an amended schedule, while locking out other computer device functions; determining if a conflict exists between the amended schedule and the original schedule; and informing the schedule user of the amended schedule (Fig. 12c, col. 2, lines 56-67, col. 16, lines 34-54).

19. As per claim 12, Motai does not specifically teach the step of transmitting an email comprising the amended schedule. However, Davis teaches the step of transmitting an email comprising the amended schedule (col. 2, lines 56-67).

20. As per claim 13, Motai and Davis do not specifically teach that the step of informing comprises transmitting a wireless, text-enabled telephone compatible message to the wireless telephone. However, Davis discloses that the transmission of e-mail occurs through an Internet connection that includes but is not limited to one through traditional phone lines, an ISDN link, a T1 link, a cable connection, an Ethernet or the like (col. 6, lines 26-41). Official notice is taken that in cable and Ethernet, wireless connections are well known in the art, therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include wireless capabilities in Motai's invention with Ethernet and cable connections in order to allow a user to make modifications and submit them in a more convenient manner.

21. As per claim 14, Motai and Davis do not disclose the calendar screensaver method wherein the step of informing comprises transmitting a pager message to the



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schedule user. However, Official Notice is taken that transmitting a message via pager is well known in the art therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include the means to transfer information to the schedule user through a pager in order to extend the methods of communication and allow a user to make modifications and submit them in a more convenient manner.

22. As per claim 15, Motai does not explicitly teach the displaying of a conflict error message if a conflict exists between the amended schedule and the original schedule. However, Davis teaches a calendar update system that incorporates recording and displaying discrepancies in a log (col. 14, lines 53-64). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Davis's method of noting discrepancies/errors in updating a calendar with Motai's calendar screensaver method in order to create a system in which conflicting scheduling does not inadvertently occur.

23. As per claim 16, Motai teaches the method of a calendar screensaver process wherein the calendar screensaver process that comprises the steps of: accessing an original, updatable schedule from the memory; displaying the original, updatable schedule on the computer display as a screensaving process while the computer device is in an inactive mode (col. 1, lines 26-51).

Motai does not explicitly teach the method of downloading over the Internet, the method comprising the steps of: accessing a predetermined World Wide Web site; and; and if the updatable schedule is accessed while the computer device is in the inactive

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mode, enabling input access to only the original, updatable schedule, for additional schedule inputs to create an amended schedule, while locking out other computer device functions. However, Davis teaches the method of downloading over the Internet, the method comprising the steps of: accessing a predetermined World Wide Web site; and; and if the updatable schedule is accessed while the computer device is in the inactive mode, enabling input access to only the original, updatable schedule, for additional schedule inputs to create an amended schedule, while locking out other computer device functions (col. 2, lines 40-67, col. 13, lines 31-43, col. 6, lines 26-41).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Motai with Davis's method of incorporating World Wide Web interaction and schedule updating in order to create a system where Web page based content changes can occur, over an Internet connection.

24. As per claim 20, Motai does not explicitly teach the calendar screensaver method including the step of remotely updating the original schedule over a network. However, Davis teaches the enabling of remote input access to the original, updatable schedule for additional schedule inputs to create an amended schedule; and displaying the amended schedule on the computer display as the screensaver process (Fig. 12c, col. 2, lines 56-67).

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***Conclusion***

24. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure:

- a. US-6,678,826- schedule updating system
- b. US-5,680,535- screensaver
- c. US-6,401,209- password protected screensaver mode
- d. US-6404447- screensaver functionality
- e. US-661438 – calendar display

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Sindya Narayanaswamy whose telephone number is (703) 305-8473. The examiner can normally be reached on 8 am to 5 pm, first Fridays off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kristine Kincaid can be reached on (703) 308-0640. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Sindya Narayanaswamy  
April 14, 2004

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